

WEATHER—PARIS: Monday, variable, 50-55 (43-51). Tuesday, variable, 48-53 (41-47). Wednesday, 45-50 (39-42). Thursday, 45-50 (39-42). Friday, 45-50 (39-42). Saturday, 45-50 (39-42). Sunday, 45-50 (39-42). NEW YORK: Monday, cloudy, Temp. 53-57 (49-53). Tuesday, cloudy, Temp. 53-57 (49-53). Wednesday, cloudy, Temp. 53-57 (49-53). Thursday, cloudy, Temp. 53-57 (49-53). Friday, cloudy, Temp. 53-57 (49-53). Saturday, cloudy, Temp. 53-57 (49-53). Sunday, cloudy, Temp. 53-57 (49-53).

EDITORIAL: WEATHER—COMMON PAGE.



UNIVERSARY—Portrait of Gen. Francisco Franco is held aloft during Madrid rally a year after his death.

On First Anniversary of His Death

ns of Thousands Attend Rally Honoring Franco in Madrid

By James M. Markham

Madrid, Nov. 21 (NYT)—A crowd of thousands of persons, many of them in military uniforms, gathered in the Plaza de Oriente today to pay tribute to Generalissimo Francisco Franco, who died a year ago.

At the Valley of the Fallen, in the mountains west of Madrid, where Franco is buried in a cavernous mausoleum, King Juan Carlos and his queen, members of past and present Cabinets and the former dictator's widow, Carmen, attended a memorial mass. The rally was convoked by the

ultra-rightist Confederation of Civil War Veterans and, as a rival celebration to the low-keyed service in the Valley of the Fallen, was an implicit anti-government demonstration by the Franco faithful who feel that his legacy is being radically altered.

Carlos "the same affection and loyalty that you gave to me." "Silence!" roared a voice over the loudspeaker at this apparent protest against the King, who has been the force behind a slow-moving democratization program.

erria Acts Before Term Ends

nd of Rich Mexico Families Expropriated for Peasants

DAD OREGON, Mexico, (NYT)—Just 11 days before President Luis Echeverria leaves office, the Mexican government has expropriated more than 200,000 acres of rich farmland by a handful of wealthy families and ordered their distribution to thousands of landless peasants.

They started to gather force three months ago, when Mr. Echeverria said he would leave office without distributing land to the peasants of the region.

Two weeks ago, just as the farmers thought that Mr. Lopez Portillo would take over before this could be achieved, peasants from a tiny pro-Communist, independent peasant front invaded 12 small clubs and actively forced pro-government peasant groups to join the fray.

Within three days, about 25,000 Continued on Page 2, Col. 4



Luis Echeverria

Support Grows as Biermann Sings on TV in 2 Germanys

BERLIN, Nov. 21 (AP)—Wolf Biermann sang his protest songs to both Germanys in a television broadcast Friday night as support for the banished singer grew within East Germany's intellectual and artistic community.

It was also reported that an East German writer, Jurgen Fuchs, who signed a protest letter against his government's banishment of Mr. Biermann, has been arrested.

Mr. Fuchs was the first of the dissidents reported to have been taken into custody by authorities.

The network said it was beaming the program across the border to give viewers there an opportunity to decide for themselves whether Mr. Biermann had slandered the East German Communist regime, as has been alleged.

Physicist Robert Havemann of East Berlin told a West German television interviewer that Mr. Biermann was a "man of great support of the Communist regime's decision."

The news agency confirmed the existence of the protest letter, however, saying one of the original 13 signers had recanted.

shadowing families, who led every legal measure to n to their property, made up to stop the peasants occupying the land. Army units patrolling the no outskirts of violence reported.

The East German press agency, ADN, said today that East Germany is considering closing the East Berlin office of a West German television channel in retaliation for showing the concert, Reuters reported.

It was the first time in recent memory that East German intellectuals as a group publicly had protested a government action.

As the broadcast began, ADN ran a lengthy story saying "numerous" East German artists had written their professional organizations and the mass media in

Panel Set On Aegean By Ankara And Athens

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

ATHENS, Nov. 21.—Greece and Turkey have agreed to establish a joint commission on the legal aspects of their dispute over the Aegean Sea, which came close to war last summer, it was announced here yesterday.



President-elect Jimmy Carter and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at meeting in Plains, Ga., Saturday.

Meeting in Plains

Kissinger Gives Long Briefing On Foreign Policy to Carter

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

PLAINS, Ga., Nov. 21 (NYT)—President-elect Jimmy Carter received a foreign policy briefing yesterday from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, then assured other nations that "there will be a very smooth and orderly transition" from the Ford administration to the Carter administration.

Mr. Carter, who was frequently critical of Mr. Kissinger during the past election campaign, referred to the secretary yesterday as "my good friend" and said the briefing had been "a very helpful thing—a very good occasion."

Mr. Kissinger said during the midday break that he would do his "utmost" to smooth the transition to the Carter administration "so that the new administration can be successful for the peace and progress of all Americans."

Mr. Carter's sharpest outburst against Mr. Kissinger during the past election campaign came in a June speech in New York to the Foreign Policy Association. He charged the secretary with conducting a "secretive, lone ranger foreign policy—a one-man policy of international adventure."

There is no incompatibility among us," the President-elect declared when he and Mr. Kissinger appeared before newsmen during a midday break in their six-hour meeting. Later he took the secretary on a tour of Plains and told him, as tourists surged around: "You've put Plains on the map."

Asked how the guerrillas expected to resume raids across the border against the Israelis while they are generally blocked on the south by the Lebanese rightists and controlled in the north by the Syrians, the commander said "that is up to Abou Amar," referring to Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, by his nom de guerre.

A Deal to Open Bolivia to the Pacific Ocean

LIMA, Nov. 21 (AP)—Peru's military government has formally proposed to Chile that the two nations cede a strip of land to Bolivia to link that landlocked nation's Andean coastline with an outlet to the Pacific Ocean.



There was no indication that Peru or Chile would ask for similar concessions of land from Bolivia.

If accepted by Chile and Bolivia, the proposal could end almost a century of tension among the three nations over land administered and controlled by Chile since the war of the Pacific (1879-1883).

Peru proposed in a note to Chile's Foreign Ministry Friday night that the three nations share control of a strip of land north of Arica, Chile's northernmost port. The strip is now in Chilean hands.

Neither Israel nor Syria, as the occupation force representative of the other major Arab nations, is believed to want a military conflict along the Lebanese-Israeli border, as sentiment increases in Arab and Western capitals and in Moscow for a reconvening of the Geneva conference to seek an overall Middle East settlement.

Peru would agree, the note said, to the ceding to Bolivia of a corridor, about 8 1/2 miles wide, that would extend from the proposed international coastal strip to present Bolivian territory. The corridor would run about two miles north of, and parallel to, the Arica-La Paz railroad line.

Chilean-Peruvian border. Peru proposed that Chile, Bolivia and Peru share the administration of port activities at Arica.

Western newsmen said the Syrian entry to Tripoli, where leftist and Palestinian forces had been surrounded for eight months by the rightist militiamen who control the surrounding countryside, was greeted with jubilation. Shots fired in the air to celebrate the arrival of the Syrians reportedly injured at least a dozen persons.

Father, 63, Follows His Son as a Freshman At Harvard

By Edward B. Fiske

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (NYT)—Harry Gersh is the second generation in his family to go to Harvard. The first was his son, Mr. Gersh is 63 years old and, as far as can be determined, is the oldest student ever to enroll as a freshman at Harvard.

He does it in a way that would have made John Harvard proud. "When I retired, I decided that keeping my mind in shape would be more fulfilling than chasing a golf ball," he explained in a recent interview. "But I didn't want those much courses that most schools serve up to older students. I thought the discipline of meeting the requirements for a regular degree would be a more worthwhile experience."

Mr. Gersh is a short, pleasant man who, with his beard, pipe,

turtle neck shirt and sports coat, is usually assumed to be a professor. "The guards don't usually ask me for my ID," he said.

His son, John, went to Harvard but dropped out in 1968 in the spring of his senior year. He completed his studies elsewhere and now teaches electrical engineering at the U.S. Naval Academy.

Two years ago, with his retirement approaching and the end of his children's education in sight, Mr. Gersh decided that he wanted to complete his own college degree.

Mr. Gersh takes a normal Byzantine history, astronomy, freshman program consisting of linguistics and U.S. history. The only requirement he avoided was expository writing. "I thought this would be kind of stupid," he said. "Eventually they agreed."

For more than four decades, Mr. Gersh worked as a reporter and editor, as speech writer for Averell Harriman, as information director for the New York State Department of Labor and, for 18 years until his retirement, as public relations director for Martin E. Segal Co., an actuarial concern in Manhattan. On the side he wrote more than 100 radio and television scripts, numerous magazine articles and nine books, mostly on Jewish religion and culture.

Mr. Gersh and his wife, Violet, lived in Tuckahoe, N.Y., where they raised their two children.

Mr. Gersh has found that being an older student has its advantages. "There are certain things I know in history because I lived through them," he said. But there are also disadvantages. Mr. Gersh says that he occasionally gets "absolutely lost" in his astronomy class because he learned his math so long ago. "The professor just assumes everyone knows how to

Syrians Go Into Ports Of Tripoli And Sidon

By James F. Clarity

BEIRUT, Nov. 21 (NYT)—The Syrian Army completed what is expected to be the final phase of its occupation operation in Lebanon today, taking control of the cities of Tripoli and Sidon and the highways leading from Beirut to the two Mediterranean port cities. There was no resistance.

With the control of Sidon, 25 miles south of the capital, and Tripoli, 60 miles north, the Syrian acting as the deterrent force designated by Arab nations to end the 19-month civil war, now dominate the country except for a strip of land roughly 15 miles wide along the Israeli border in southern Lebanon.

Although civilians and Palestinian guerrillas in the port city of Tyre, 15 miles north of the Israeli border, said that they expected the Syrians to arrive, they had not by mid-afternoon, stopped their advance about three miles south of Sidon at the oil refinery near the town of Zahrani.

The conspicuous absence of Syrians in Tyre today was explained by the commander of the Palestinian guerrillas in the ancient port. The commander, Abou Kwan, said he had been told the Syrians were coming, as well as a contingent of the Syrian-dominated Palestinian guerrilla group called as-Sa'ida.

The commander, in a building with a commanding view of the port guarded by guerrillas with heavy machine guns, said that he thought the Syrians were coming, but he thought they would come to Tyre because of its closeness to the Israeli border.

The commander said that he thought the "red line" that Israel has insisted Syrian troops must not cross in Lebanon was at a bridge crossing the Litani River about three miles north of Tyre, 18 miles north of Israel.

The guerrilla chief acknowledged that the Syrian absence left Christian rightist militiamen in control of a military security zone along most of the southern border, effectively separating the Palestinian guerrillas, now returning to the south, from the Israelis. There is a gap in the security zone of about 10 miles that is generally controlled by the guerrillas and leftist Lebanese forces.

Asked how the guerrillas expected to resume raids across the border against the Israelis while they are generally blocked on the south by the Lebanese rightists and controlled in the north by the Syrians, the commander said "that is up to Abou Amar," referring to Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, by his nom de guerre.

Neither Israel nor Syria, as the occupation force representative of the other major Arab nations, is believed to want a military conflict along the Lebanese-Israeli border, as sentiment increases in Arab and Western capitals and in Moscow for a reconvening of the Geneva conference to seek an overall Middle East settlement.

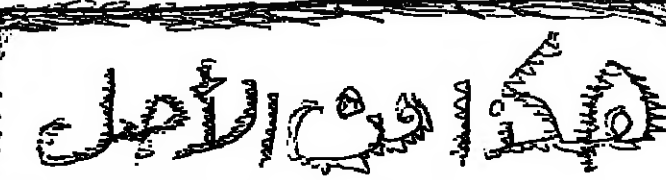
In Lebanon, leftist leader Kamal Jumblatt, whose militia was severely beaten by the Syrians in battles several weeks ago, has said that if Syria does not occupy southern Lebanon, the Jumblatt forces will consider doing so. These forces were nowhere evident in the area between Sidon and Tyre today.

Western newsmen said the Syrian entry to Tripoli, where leftist and Palestinian forces had been surrounded for eight months by the rightist militiamen who control the surrounding countryside, was greeted with jubilation. Shots fired in the air to celebrate the arrival of the Syrians reportedly injured at least a dozen persons.

Senators Back Iran Arms Bid

THEIRAN, Nov. 21 (Reuters)—The leader of a U.S. Senate delegation that ended a five-day visit here yesterday indicated that many of his colleagues favored continuing controversial U.S. arms sales to Iran.

Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., said most members of the 11-member delegation approved of the relationship between the United States and Iran, which he described as a steadfast and important friend.



Almost a Shadow Government

Students Show a High Degree Of Control Over Soweto Life

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 21 (NYT).—An elusive student group born amid the flames and gunfire of Soweto has emerged as the single most powerful group in that township—save for the police, who are busy jailing most of the student activists they find.

While the government reviews ways of giving blacks more control over their own communities, the student body—known as the Soweto Students' Representative Council—has become almost a shadow government in the sprawling enclave.

Recently, after months of close involvement in the anti-apartheid disorders that have killed more than 200 Soweto residents since June, the student group declared a period of mourning for the rest of the year.

In a community of more than a million persons, many of them hardened by the bloodshed and destruction, it was far from clear that an edict issued by a group of school students—many still in their teens, the oldest about 25—would have much impact.

Remarkable Respect

However, the results have been an impressive demonstration of the power the students wield. Whether out of fear of retribution or sympathy for the students' aims, township residents have shown a remarkable respect for their decisions.

A call for a weeklong work boycott earlier this month failed, with most of the township's 320,000 commuters to the city defying strike pamphlets circulated by the student group. Many said they couldn't afford to lose the pay.

In other respects, the students prevailed. At their behest, no taxis ran for a week. The township's shebeens, or illegal bars, closed indefinitely when the students accused their owners of perpetuating the subjugation of blacks.

The students also decreed against Christmas shopping, cards, presents, parties and deliveries of luxury goods from Johannesburg's white-owned stores. They also barred sports events, which are enormously popular in the township. After three weeks, a number of professional soccer

teams, anxious to complete their schedule, sought permission to resume weekend play.

Last week, the student group, communicating its decisions through the press, sent word that the soccer was okay. Gilbert Sekhahle, director of the Kaiser Chiefs, a team that is bidding for the national championship, said:

"We are grateful to the students for salvaging us from a bad year and financial ruin."

At earlier stages of the five-month-old upheaval, the government concentrated on rounding up adherents of older established black groups, apparently believing that they were at the heart of the trouble. But now, with hundreds already in jail, the focus has switched to the students.

For the last two weeks, security police have been combing the black townships in the Johannesburg area, seizing scores of students from homes and classrooms, and off the streets. Hundreds of young persons have gone into hiding, and at least 600 have fled across the border into neighboring Botswana and Swaziland.

The new police chief in Soweto, Brig. Jan Visser, has indicated that the roundup is aimed at criminals, and is not politically motivated.

Meanwhile, police have said they are eager to talk to the new leader of the students' council, Khotso, Seatlolo, 18. Mr. Seatlolo, whose first name translates roughly as "peace," succeeded the first president of the group, Thabane Mashinini, 19, who fled to Botswana, and then to Britain, at the height of the disturbances.

Mr. Seatlolo, like many adherents of the student group, is lying low. Brig. Visser has urged him to join in discussions aimed at returning life in the township to normal, but the student leader has told the police command, through messages in the press, that there can be no talks until all students are released. Mr. Seatlolo, in interviews, has insisted that he is committed to nonviolent change, citing the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. as a model.

Brezhnev Going to Romania In Flurry of Bloc Diplomacy

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, Nov. 21 (WP).—Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev, who has just returned from Yugoslavia, travels to Bucharest this week for talks with Romanian leaders followed by a summit meeting of the Warsaw Pact, the first in 2 1/2 years.

The rush of activity appears to reflect Kremlin interest in solidifying long-standing ties in Eastern Europe rather than marking some major new initiative, analysts believe.

The Belgrade visit last week was essentially a reaffirmation of the status quo in Soviet-Yugoslav relations, acknowledging again that the right to go his own way. Nonetheless, given the record of strain between the two countries, the impetus provided by successful summit talks always seems to improve the tone of ties—even though it does not alter them structurally.

The talks with Romanian party chief Nicolae Ceausescu, which start tomorrow, may well provide the one substantive shift during the current round of consultations. After successfully asserting its differences with Moscow in the negotiations preceding the Helsinki security conference summit meeting last year and the East Berlin gathering of the heads of European Communist parties last summer, Romania seems to be emphasizing its Soviet connections again.

Zig-Zag Course

Rather than a fundamental overhaul of national policy, analysts believe that Mr. Ceausescu is continuing to pursue the zig-zag course of diplomacy among the Eastern, Western and Third World countries that has given Romania its special place on the international scene.

Welcoming Mr. Brezhnev to Bucharest and following up the visit with the first Warsaw Pact summit meeting there in 10 years is, as a diplomat here put it, "a

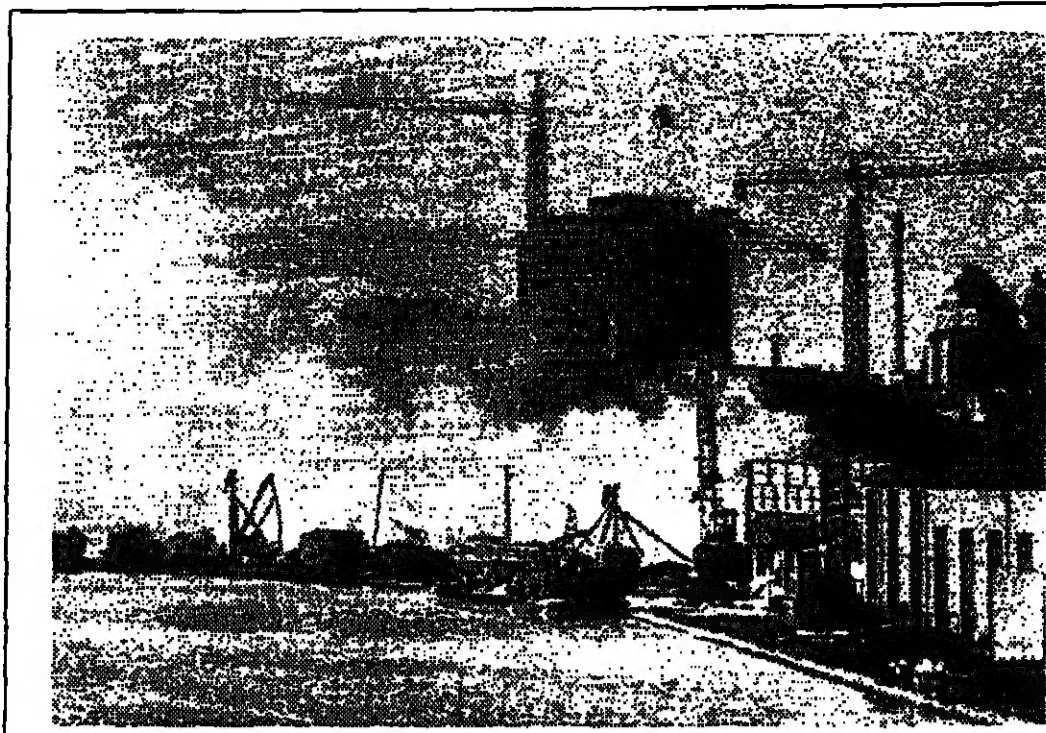
U.S.-Romania Trade Pact

BUCHAREST, Nov. 21 (AP).—U.S. Secretary of Commerce Elliot Richardson today signed a 10-year trade pact with Romania. The accord is described as the broadest agreement of its kind between the United States and an Eastern European country, including the Soviet Union.

"It's what we diplomats call an enabling document," a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy said. "It's committing neither side to anything, but it has language that is encouraging. It is a framework within which trade can grow."

The document was signed on the eve of Mr. Brezhnev's first visit to Romania since 1968. The embassy spokesman said the timing of Mr. Richardson's visit was coincidental.

"We decided on the dates several months ago," he said. The U.S.-Romanian agreement is concerned with economic, industrial and technical cooperation, the embassy spokesman said.



PARIS FIRE—Smoke pours from a burning warehouse in the Paris suburb of Pantin yesterday over barges anchored in the Seine. No injuries were reported.

U.S. Held Displeased by Projects

Jamaica's Cuban Link Yields Repercussions

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 21 (UPI).—A group of Cuban agricultural engineers recently presents the Jamaican government with six small dams, built by Jamaican workers under Cuban supervision, as a first step in combating summer droughts.

The "microdam" project, with Cuban-trained Jamaicans scheduled to build 228 dams over the next four years, is only one aspect of a many-sided agreement between Havana and Kingston involving exchange programs in trade, education, health care, construction and tourism.

The agreement, slightly more than a year old, has provided Jamaica with technical assistance in a number of areas, but the political results of the pact have had a severe effect on international relations and could prove a decisive factor in coming general elections.

In strictly geographical terms, close ties between Kingston and Havana appeared natural and inevitable. Jamaica, about one-tenth as big as Cuba, lies only 90 miles from its neighbor. Both islands have sugar as a major export and both are prey to the same Caribbean climatic vicissitudes of drought, deluge and hurricanes.

Defied OAS Sanctions

But it was not until 1972 that Jamaica, acting in concert with its British Commonwealth partners, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, defied Organization of American States sanctions and opened full diplomatic ties with the government of Premier Fidel Castro.

Despite continuing cordial relations between Mr. Castro and Jamaica's Prime Minister Michael Manley, close cooperation between the two governments did not begin until Mr. Manley's six-day official visit to Cuba in July, 1975.

The technical agreement that grew out of the trip is administered by a mixed commission. Besides the "microdam" project, a Cuban construction brigade is currently helping to build 400 low-income housing units in the north coast town of Palmouth. The heavy equipment used in the pilot project will be donated to the Jamaican government and then is expected to be used to build 400 new units each year on various parts of the island.

The work will be performed by Jamaicans currently on one-year scholarships in Cuba to study construction trades. Jamaica expects the program to provide about 420 specialists by late next year.

School Is Gift

Some 200 Cuban construction workers are also building a 500-student agricultural secondary school at Twickenham Park, just outside Kingston. The school and the equipment to build it are gifts from the Cuban government.

In Westmoreland Parish, on Jamaica's northwest corner, a team of 13 Cuban doctors has started work on a model health care system to help reorganize Jamaica's medical services.

In return from Havana's aid, Jamaica is helping train Cubans in all phases of the tourist industry, including hotel management, publicity and marketing. Efforts to expand trade under the agreement have been modest and largely one-sided, with Jamaica providing small quantities of various aluminum products in return for Cuban condensed milk. Besides Jamaica's aluminum, the two islands' basic export strengths are identical.

The Cuban link has had far-reaching political implications for Jamaica, but the results are not yet fully apparent. The United States early this year declared Kingston a diplomatic hardship post, a move sure to damage Jamaica's already fading image as prime tourism territory.

The State Department cited political violence and inadequate health care as reasons for its action, but many observers here saw it as an expression of displeasure over the Cuban ties. Despite Washington's displeasure,

the future of Kingston's Relations with Havana is likely to be decided in the fiercely partisan world of domestic Jamaican politics.

Mr. Manley declared a nationwide state of emergency in June during a spate of killings and street violence by gangs of gunmen loosely attached to his people's National party and the opposition Jamaica Labor party, but the emergency will not delay elections, which must be held before next June.

In the past, the PNP and JLP presented a decidedly "leftish" image based on both parties' association with organized labor. The JLP, drawing support from rural areas and among businessmen, was seen as "rightly more

Land of Rich Mexico Families Is Expropriated for Peasants

(Continued from Page 1)

peasants belonging to a coalition known as the Ocampo Pact had set up improvised camps beside the land they were claiming, officially "to prevent alien peasants from invading our land," but, in actuality, to pressure the government and intimidate the farmers.

The peasants' claim to the land was based on a provision in the Agrarian Reform Law that no individual can own more than 100 hectares, or 250 acres, of irrigated land. The landowners responded that while families owned more than 100 hectares, individuals did not.

Legal Battle

With only three weeks of planting time left for the valuable winter wheat crop, it was feared that the entire season would be lost as farmers withdrew their machinery and refused to work their land. Rather than risk a prolonged legal battle, the President therefore decided to resort to expropriation, ordering the take-over of 37,661 hectares of irrigated land and 61,555 hectares of pasture land belonging to 74 families. This land is believed enough to benefit 8,944 peasants.

Before dawn last Friday, almost 100 officials and topographers from the Agrarian Reform Ministry arrived here by plane from Mexico City and began ordering the peasants to take possession of the land, adding that credit, seeds and machinery would soon arrive to help them plant the winter crops.

"When we remember the years of waiting, the imprisonment and killing of peasants, we know that this is an historic and transcendent moment that proves that the government is committed to the people," an official said.

The landowners were both angered and depressed by the decision. "The battle of Sonora is lost," a national business leader here said, "but we cannot lose the war against arbitrariness and illegality. We must fight on."

At a bitter meeting with the governor of the state of Sonora, Alejandro Carrillo, farmers and their representatives complained that the President "has destroyed 50 years of work with a stroke of a pen."

Appeal for Support

Mr. Havemann himself is a dissident who has been banned from professional activity by the East German government for a decade.

Mr. Biermann, 40, introduced the TV special by telling East German viewers that support in East Germany was his only real hope of returning.

At a news conference earlier Friday in Cologne, Mr. Biermann said, "They [East German artists] are learning that it makes sense to intervene. I am completely convinced it won't be too long before I can return."

Mr. Biermann is a Communist, but his unorthodox stands, incorporated in satirical ballads, led the East German government 12 years ago to bar him from public performances in East Germany.

Because West Germany is not a Communist nation, he said at the news conference, he would not settle there if permanently blocked from re-entering East Berlin, where he left his wife and infant son.

Chile Will Terminate Leftists' Internal Exile

SANTIAGO, Nov. 21 (Reuters).—The Chilean government, which released 297 political prisoners last week, has announced that 198 political offenders exiled to various parts of the country will be allowed to return to their homes.

The exiles, most of them leftists detained after the military toppled the President Salvador Allende's regime in 1973, have been forced to live in areas specified by the government.

Palestinian Registers in Capital

PLO Seeks Washington Office For Lobbying With U.S. Aides

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (NYT).—The Palestine Liberation Organization has taken steps to open an office in Washington to lobby with U.S. officials and members of Congress and to disseminate information about the Palestinian cause.

The office, which was authorized by Yasser Arafat, the leader of the PLO, was registered formally with the Justice Department Thursday night by Sahri Ghass Jiryis, a Palestinian-born PLO official described as a moderate. He said in a telephone conversation that he must complete other formalities before he will be able to publicly announce the opening of the office.

The very presence of Mr. Jiryis in Washington and the likelihood of a PLO office here is extremely sensitive for the State Department, which is aware of Israeli suspicions that the United States is looking for ways of modifying its policy of non-recognition of the PLO.

State Department officials stressed that there was no change in the policy toward the PLO. The U.S. policy is to deal with that group in a substantive way until it accepts the existence of Israel as a sovereign state and the pertinent Security Council resolutions calling for a negotiated Middle East solution.

Sudanese Passport

Mr. Jiryis, who is a native of what is now Israel, entered this country a month ago with a Sudanese passport. The State Department knew he was coming and knew that he was a leading Palestinian intellectual who headed the Israel section of the PLO Research Center in Beirut. But officials said they had no idea he would seek to open an office here.

Because he was a member of the Palestinian National Council, the top Palestinian organization, Mr. Jiryis was denied any appointments with administration officials.

Under U.S. law, there is no prohibition against opening an office of some foreign government or group. All that is necessary is for an individual to register with the Justice Department as a foreign agent and to supply detailed information about his source of money and his intentions.

In addition, if he plans to deal with members of Congress, he must register on Capitol Hill and send a letter to the State Department announcing his intentions.

No Bar

State and Justice Department officials insisted that Mr. Jiryis's decision to open a PLO office was made after he arrived and that there was no law barring him from doing so.

Officials said, however, that when his current short-term visa expires and he applies for an extension to run the office, his request might be denied.

Mr. Jiryis, in the phone conversation, also said he had not detected any shift in policy by the United States toward the PLO and he confirmed that he had not been able to see any officials.

He added that the PLO had an office in Washington in 1968-69 and has had a similar office in New York since 1968.

In his registration with the Justice Department, Mr. Jiryis said he received \$10,000 on Oct. 18 from the PLO headquarters in Beirut to organize an "information office in Washington."

He said he dealt with Mr. Arafat, whom he described as chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO.

"Registration has been and will continue to be engaged in organizing the Washington office of the PLO," he said. Mr. Jiryis "will act as director of that office and will meet with officials of agencies and departments of the Executive Branch of the U.S. government, members

of the PLO, and members of the Lebanese civil war, is forcing the Palestinian leadership to reappraise its policies. It is preparing to unify its factions in the face of expected pressure to accept a new round of negotiations, probably in the framework of the Geneva conference on the Middle East, in the next six months.

The officials emphasize, however, that the PLO's official stance is to support the Lebanese civil war, is forcing the Palestinian leadership to reappraise its policies. It is preparing to unify its factions in the face of expected pressure to accept a new round of negotiations, probably in the framework of the Geneva conference on the Middle East, in the next six months.

Although residents were told to remain vigilant, mass evacuations were not ordered and the vast majority of Peking's million inhabitants slept in their homes. But throughout the weekend, Chinese in east Peking and some other suburbs dug earth shelters or moved into mud-walled huts they built after July's massive earthquake.

Thousands of Peking residents carried beds and other belongings into the freezing streets tonight and waited for earth tremors after an official warning yesterday that two earthquakes were imminent.

Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, insist that the date issue be settled before the conference discuss the structure of an interim, multiracial government to guide Rhodesia to full independence and black-majority rule.

Syria Agr To Extend Golan Man

CAIRO, Nov. 21 (NYT).—Syria has agreed to for six months the of the UN peace-keep on the Syrian-Israeli according to an official read yesterday. Damascus radio monitored here.

Israel declared earlier it was willing to extend a mandate, which was expired Nov. 30.

UN forces have to buffer some between Syrian troops and Golan Heights since 1974. Most of the held captured by Israel in war and 155 troops occupy the areas they then.

In the past, Syria stalled until the last on approving six-month extensions of the mandate teaching conditions to sue.

PLO Is Said to Plan Revision Of Policy on Israel Existence

BEIRUT, Nov. 21 (NYT).—The Palestine Liberation Organization is preparing to consider modifying its official policy of rejecting explicitly and categorically the establishment of a Palestinian state in exchange for recognition of Israel's right to exist permanently as a Jewish nation.

The possible policy change, which knowledgeable Palestinian officials here say is to be discussed in the coming weeks by Yasser Arafat, the head of the PLO, and the heads of other Palestinian groups, would not explicitly recognize Israel's right to exist as a state.

But the tentative change, the officials say, would mean acceptance in principle, and possibly in practice, of the establishment of a Palestinian "entity" as an interim state on the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Golan Strip, now occupied by Israel.

Long-Range Objective

The shift, the officials add, could be embodied in a restatement of policy dealing obliquely with the question of Israel's continued existence, without explicitly abandoning the present long-range objective of creating a Palestinian state that encompasses what is now Israel.

"It would be a matter of nuance," said an official of the possible change. "A nuance compromise."

The officials note that the tentative policy change would have to be approved by the Palestine National Council, the 150-member body serving as a sort of parliament, at its expected meeting in Cairo late next month.

The possibility that the PLO might modify one of its basic policies, however slightly, was seen here as potentially significant as it would reflect a new and more positive attitude of the organization toward a negotiated settlement of the Middle East conflict.

The officials caution that the National Council could reject any policy change. Current policy is that the PLO would not accept the creation of any Palestinian entity if this meant recognizing the borders of Israel as final and abandoning the objective of a regular Palestinian state encompassing the present land of Israel to which all Palestinians could return.

The possibility for change in the PLO policy, the officials say, has been brought about by pressure from Arab nations—particularly Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria—for a new round of negotiations to settle Arab-Israeli disputes and to dispose of the question of a Palestinian state.

The officials contend that this attitude of major Arab nations, combined with the weakened position of the Palestinians as a result of the Lebanese civil war, is forcing the Palestinian leadership to reappraise its policies. It is preparing to unify its factions in the face of expected pressure to accept a new round of negotiations, probably in the framework of the Geneva conference on the Middle East, in the next six months.

The officials emphasize, however, that the PLO's official stance is to support the Lebanese civil war, is forcing the Palestinian leadership to reappraise its policies. It is preparing to unify its factions in the face of expected pressure to accept a new round of negotiations, probably in the framework of the Geneva conference on the Middle East, in the next six months.

Although residents were told to remain vigilant, mass evacuations were not ordered and the vast majority of Peking's million inhabitants slept in their homes. But throughout the weekend, Chinese in east Peking and some other suburbs dug earth shelters or moved into mud-walled huts they built after July's massive earthquake.

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Coastal Resort Shells

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Immediate Default Unlikely

New York City's Moratorium on Debt Held Unconstitutional

By Jack Egan and William Claiborne

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (UPI)—A federal court judge has ruled that a moratorium on New York City's debt is unconstitutional. The ruling, which was issued in a decision that was expected by the city, was handed down by Judge John F. Keenan in a complex case that had been filed by the city's bondholders.

English Judge Orders Girl to Get Religion

LONDON, Nov. 21 (UPI)—A judge has ordered a 17-year-old girl to get religion. The judge, who was presiding over a case involving the girl's parents, said that the girl must be baptized and attend church regularly.

Pescos Seeking Aid 3d World News Media

MIAMI, Nov. 21 (UPI)—The U.S. State Department is seeking aid from the news media to help it deal with the situation in Nicaragua. The department is looking for information and support from journalists and news organizations.

Lift on Angola Laid to U.S. Africa Priorities

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 21 (UPI)—The United States is not blocking Angola's attempt to join the United Nations. The decision was made by the Security Council, and it was based on the U.S. priorities in Africa.

Representative Albert J. Isaacs, D-N.Y., said that the U.S. is not blocking Angola's attempt to join the United Nations. He said that the U.S. is focused on other priorities in Africa.

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King, the black minister, said that he was not blocking Angola's attempt to join the United Nations. He said that he was focused on other priorities in Africa.

DEATH NOTICE
Mrs. and family, above Central, George and family, are announcing the death of Mrs. George.



HOME—Patricia Hearst sits with her parents in their San Francisco apartment Saturday after she was released on bail pending an appeal of her bank robbery conviction.

Policy Shift, Interservice Rivalry Involved

Air Defense Plans Stir a Pentagon Dispute

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (UPI)—The Air Force is embarking on a \$2.5-billion program to modernize its air defense system, a move that has sparked a dispute within the Pentagon.

The proposed Air Force budget for the next fiscal year is expected to request a \$2.5-billion down payment on a six-year plan to buy 170 new interceptors for the air defense system. The Air Force has placed a \$2.5-billion price tag on the modernization program, but Pentagon officials expect the cost to go much higher.

Progress is cited. He said the expectations were based on the progress the city has made in the last year. He also indicated that he had received assurances at a meeting of the city's board of directors last week that the city would be able to pay for the program.

Nothing to be gained. Nothing that under the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty the United States and the Soviet Union had renounced the large-scale deployment of defenses against ballistic missiles. Mr. Schlesinger said: "There is nothing to be gained by trying to defend them against a relatively small force of Soviet bombers."

U.S., Russia Suspending SALT Until Inauguration of Carter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (UPI)—The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to suspend SALT negotiations until the inauguration of Jimmy Carter in January.

A formal announcement of the agreement was made by the State Department. The agreement was reached after several rounds of negotiations.

Bonn Party Asks Restraint in New A-Plant Building

FRANKFURT, Nov. 21 (Reuters)—The Free Democratic party, the liberal junior partner in the ruling coalition, has asked for restraint in the building of new A-plant nuclear power stations.

The two-day annual conference of the FDP put pressure on Economics Minister Hans Ehard and Interior Minister Werner Maihofer, both members of the party, to curb the program.

There has been growing public concern over what is to happen to the large quantities of radioactive waste from the dozens of planned nuclear stations.

A resolution at the FDP conference urged that the government should establish only as many atomic power stations as were absolutely required for the country's economy.

In other conference action, Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher was re-elected party leader.

Enrichment Plant Set for West Germany
JIFELICH, West Germany, Nov. 21 (AP)—Dr. Brandt Corp. has announced that it would build a \$750-million enrichment plant at one of its possible sites in West Germany.

First Yugoslav Snow
BEOGRAD, Nov. 21 (Reuters)—The first heavy snow of the winter made driving hazardous in many parts of Yugoslavia yesterday.

provide air cover for the navy and shipping fleets of the United States and its allies.

Another potential interservice conflict could arise over the question of whether the Air Force's F-15 fighter or the Navy's F-14 fighter is chosen as the new interceptor.

A top Air Force general has acknowledged that the F-14 would probably be a better air defense interceptor than the F-15, which has already been introduced into the Tactical Air Command. With its Phoenix weapon system, the F-14 can track 24 targets, including air-to-surface missiles, and fire simultaneously at six targets.

As a matter of cost, however, the Air Force has concluded that it would be cheaper to use the F-15 as its new interceptor. Not only is the F-15 about \$4 million cheaper than the \$20-million F-14, but the Air Force contends that it would be spared the additional cost of supporting a new type of aircraft in its inventory.

If the Air Force persists in backing the F-15 for use as the new interceptor, it could set off a political struggle on Capitol Hill between the competing plans manufacturers, the McDonnell Douglas Corp. and the Grumman Aerospace Corp.

To a certain extent Air Force thinking has been influenced by the advent of the Soviet Backfire bomber, which is also being cited by the Army and Navy to justify multimillion-dollar weapons programs.

There is a continuing controversy over the intended role as well as the range of the new Soviet bomber. It is generally agreed in military and intelligence circles that the plane was designed for a "peripheral role"—to attack targets in Western Europe and China as well as naval forces approaching the Soviet Union.

The Air Force contends, however, that the bomber will have a range of at least 3,500 miles could be used for attacking the United States, and there have been recent suggestions from military intelligence sources that the Soviet Union is developing a tanker plane for refueling the bomber, thus extending its range.

The Air Force is also advancing an expanded role for its Air Defense Command in providing protection over sea routes, such as against Backfire bombers launching air-to-surface missiles at shipping.

In pushing such a maritime role, the Air Force risks a jurisdictional clash with the Navy which justifies its expensive carrier force largely on the need to

World Body Approves Los Angeles Fair in '81

PARIS, Nov. 21 (UPI)—Los Angeles has received approval from the Bureau of International Expositions to stage a world fair in 1981 and a U.S. Commerce Department spokesman said President Ford is expected to grant the necessary authorization.

Rene Chalot, director of the Paris-based bureau, said that its approval was voted after delegations from 25 countries last week considered Los Angeles' request to hold an exposition at which participating nations must agree to construct pavilions. The exposition would be held in Ontario, near Los Angeles.

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On a 'Friend-to-Friend' Basis
U.S. Aides Reportedly Helped Korea Lobbyists

By James P. Sterba

SEOUL, Nov. 21 (UPI)—Officials of the Nixon administration not only failed to curb South Korean lobbying activities in the United States but also regularly provided informal guidance for those efforts, according to several Korean politicians and U.S. diplomats here.

Korean sources also said that they had sought and received advice from U.S. Embassy and military officials here, and from Nixon administration aides in Washington, on which members of Congress and candidates to invite to Korea and how to handle congressmen considered to be "problems" for South Korea.

U.S. and Korean sources also said that United States officials here had received reports from American companies of efforts by the Park Chung Hee government to extort money from them for doing business in South Korea.

In some cases U.S. companies sought informal guidance from economic counselors at the embassy on what to do about requests from Korean officials for "contributions" and kickbacks. It could not be learned what advice the embassy officials offered or whether they made reports of such requests to the State Department in Washington.

Guidance Provided
How highly placed the administration aides were and the number allegedly involved in providing the "guidance" could not be determined. Several Korean sources said that they had received advice, not through official channels but on an informal, "friend-to-friend" basis.

However, the Korean sources who previously lived in Washington and maintain knowledgeable U.S. contacts in Seoul, said that South Korean and U.S. Embassy officials here closely coordinated "programs" for visiting members of Congress.

Korean sources said they understood that U.S. Embassy personnel had conducted "pro-Korean" briefings for visiting U.S. officials. Further, these sources said Korean officials provided access to the country's top leaders as well as entertainment, and that some U.S. military officials gave "the hard sell" for maintaining a large U.S. troop commitment here.

U.S. embassies customarily provide informal guidance to foreign dignitaries on how to do political and financial business with the United States. But United States involvement with the South Korean lobby has taken on special significance because of the lobby's widespread nature and scope, and questions about the propriety and legality of the Korean activities have prompted a Justice Department investigation.

Melvin Laird, former secretary of defense, acknowledged recently that he had known about the Korean lobby in Washington since 1970 and had advised the State Department to be wary of it. A State Department official said privately, "Everyone around here knew what was going on. The wonder of it was that it took so long to come out."

Officially, State Department spokesmen have said that they referred all allegations of wrongdoing to the Justice Department. Spokesmen for that department have declined to comment because officials there are presenting evidence to a federal grand jury and do not want to jeopardize their case by commenting publicly.

The reports in Seoul about U.S. guidance for Korean interests closely follow disclosures in Washington that Nixon administration officials had done little to curb improper Korean lobbying activities.

South Korean officials have denied that Mr. Park through the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, directed a blunt campaign of bribery and influence peddling, but they declined to be interviewed on specific charges.

The U.S. Embassy in Seoul has issued a series of "no comments" on the subject, and its officials have declined to discuss it even unofficially, although a few embassy sources did talk privately about some aspects of the matter.

Several Korean politicians and diplomats, Korean and U.S. businessmen and other Americans here were willing to discuss various operations of Mr. Park's office only if their names were not printed.

Korean Boasts
Two South Korean lawmakers said that some Koreans in Washington boasted about their access to the Nixon White House. They said, for example, that a Korean named Ro Chin Hwan told them about going to the White House in 1974 and asking for and receiving a list of congressmen favored by Mr. Nixon for re-election. These sources said that they did not know who in the White House provided the list.

However, in a letter dated April 28, 1978, Robert McCloskey, an assistant secretary of state, told Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., that in 1974 Mr. Ro approached John Nidecker, a deputy special assistant to President Nixon, and offered to make political contributions.

The letter said, however, that Mr. Ro was advised against making such contributions. The letter did not say whether Mr. Nidecker had given Mr. Ro a list of favored congressmen.

Mr. Nidecker was the Nixon aide who also in 1974 was handed an envelope containing \$10,000 in \$100 bills by President Park's personal security director, Park Chong Kyu. Mr. Nidecker handed the envelope to Ambassador Philip Habib, and the money was returned.

B-1 Manufacturer Agrees to Await Carter Decision

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP).

The Pentagon says the prime contractor for the B-1 bomber has agreed to wait until June for a decision on whether full funding of the plane will be authorized.

The move is seen as an effort by the Air Force to avoid confronting Jimmy Carter with the necessity of making an early decision on the B-1 after he becomes president on Jan. 20. Mr. Carter said before his election that he opposed production of the bomber now but his position might change.

Pentagon officials said Friday that Rockwell International Corp. will settle for the current level of funding, \$87 million a month, through May 31.

Congress earlier this year limited the B-1 funding to \$87 million monthly through Feb. 1, to give the White House until then to make a decision.

Pentagon officials said that the absence of an agreement on the price of the bomber forced postponement Friday of a meeting by a Defense Department panel considering whether to recommend full production of the B-1. The latest cost estimate on the bombers is \$22.9 billion for 244 planes.

Killer Bees in Guyana
GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Nov. 21 (Reuters)—Killer bees spreading throughout South America from Brazil have reached Guyana's Atlantic coast, according to press reports here.



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Sees Threat to Patents

U.S. Drug Industry Balks At 'Creation of Life' Rules

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Drug and chemical industry officials have told the government that they cannot accept its new rules on creating new forms of life in their laboratories unless they can keep their research secret long enough to patent it.

Officials of 17 firms, including Dow Chemical, Du Pont, Merck and Upjohn, and three trade associations met Friday at the Commerce Department as the first step in a joint government-industry effort to agree on rules by which companies may safely participate in biology's newest revolution.

The meeting, according to its chairman, Dr. Betsy Ancker-Johnson, assistant secretary of commerce for science and technology, is "analogous in importance" to the post-World War II effort to let U.S. industry into the atomic energy business.

There is no creation-of-life business yet. Much of the research is just beginning. But it is conceivable, Dr. Ancker-Johnson said.

Portugal to Clear Hotels of Settlers

LISBON, Nov. 21 (Reuters).—The Socialist government yesterday said it was no longer willing to foot enormous hotel bills for settlers returning from Portugal's former colonies.

About 800,000 returning settlers, or "retornados," entered Portugal last year, most of them homeless and destitute.

A government statement said it was costing 20 million escudos (about \$630,000) a day to keep the refugees in hotels. Those occupying four-star and five-star hotels were given until the end of the year to leave. The government said all hotels must be cleared of "retornados" by next September. An estimated 30,000 former settlers are occupying hotels.

Poland Party Parley

WARSAW, Nov. 21 (Reuters).—Poland's Communist party leadership will meet Dec. 1 to discuss revised five-year plan figures aimed at turning back industrial production and boosting agriculture, a government spokesman said.

U.S. Blue Chip Real Estate Sold at Auction

By Robert Lindsey

HOUSTON, Nov. 21 (NYT).—A city block in San Diego, priced at \$19 million. A 947-acre ranch, complete with two mansions, two lakes and an airport, near Fort Worth, Texas, priced at \$3.5 million. A 2,025-acre "new town" with homes, school and an automobile assembly plant, in Chesapeake, Va.—Make offer.

These and other properties with an asking price totaling \$1.3 billion were put on the block here last week at a first-of-its-kind sale in an effort to create a centralized marketplace for high-priced real estate.

4 Jailed in Italy In Slave's Death

BARI, Italy, Nov. 21 (Reuters).—Four men have received jail terms of up to a year for mistreating a young boy who killed himself after having been sold at a southern Italian labor market near here.

The boy was sold to a local farmer in August of last year at the annual market of child labor held each year in the small town of Altamura, newspapers reported last week.

A court here was told that the boy's employer paid his parents 125,000 lire (\$134) plus a quantity of cheese, wood, cooking oil and salt for his services. The prosecution alleged that the boy, who had been with different employers since the age of 11, worked a 15-hour day starting at 3 a.m.

son said, that the development of atomic energy and the creation of new forms of life "will rank as the most important discoveries of this century."

This coming biological revolution may see scientists combining the deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) or genetic material from different life forms like bacteria, viruses, plants and even animals to create new living molecules or new biological products like hormones or blood elements.

Developments Feared

The revolution could lead to new drugs and plants, but it also, many scientists believe, could create terrible new forms of destruction unless the research is limited and closely watched.

The unknown hazards led scientists working in the field to call in June, 1974, for a voluntary moratorium on all such work until rules could be developed. After two years of intense debate, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in June issued strict guidelines to govern scientists in NIH and university laboratories.

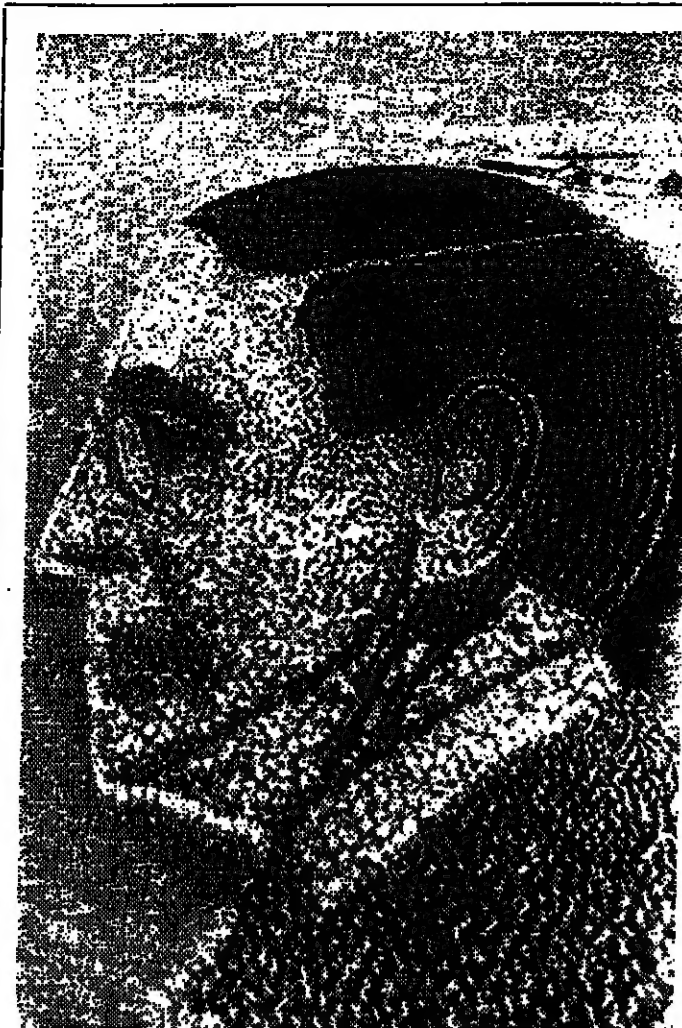
Dr. Donald Fredrickson, NIH director, briefed industry representatives on the guidelines in June, and in September he told the Senate health subcommittee that it was "urgent" for industry also to comply with the guidelines.

Joseph Stetler, president of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, told the subcommittee that the drug industry would comply voluntarily, except for minor exceptions.

Friday, however, drug, chemical and trade association officials arrived at what Dr. Ancker-Johnson described as a "consensus" that some important changes in the guidelines are needed. They asked for a system under which they could be required to register to do such research, but not forced to comply with safety rules, although the officials said they would do so voluntarily.

They also asked that they be able to keep the exact nature of their research and the organisms they are working with secret until they seek patents. Under the NIH guidelines, university scientists must disclose all their plans.

"If you disclose your research plans, you lose the right to a patent," said Dr. Jerome Brubach, executive director of Merck, Sharp and Dohm Research Laboratories.



BIG SHOT—This photo, taken in 1918 by Arthur Mole, of Chicago, shows 21,000 U.S. soldiers massed together to form a profile of President Woodrow Wilson. Mole climbed a 70-foot tower at Camp Sherman in Chillicothe, Ohio, with his camera as the men took assigned positions, according to American Heritage magazine, which published it in its December issue.

Obituaries

Rev. Martin Cyril d'Arcy, 88, Renowned Jesuit Philosopher

LONDON, Nov. 21 (UPI).—The Rev. Martin Cyril d'Arcy, 88, an English Jesuit with a worldwide reputation as a philosopher and author, died today after a brief illness.

Father d'Arcy was the leader of English Jesuits from 1945 to 1950, but his influence spread far beyond London's Jesuit headquarters, where he lived.

He lectured regularly in the United States from 1956 until the early 1970s. He also lectured

in Hong Kong, India and Japan, and his books—more than 18 published between 1926 and 1971—circulated throughout the world. He was named an honorary member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Father d'Arcy was one of the first to try to reach Britain's intellectual community with the message of Roman Catholicism. He was instrumental in converting such intellectuals as Graham Greene to the Catholic faith.

A native of Bath, England, he joined the Society of Jesus in 1908. He took degrees in philosophy and at Oxford, in the classics. He was master of Oxford's Campion Hall from 1933 to 1945.

"Best Talk in England"

During his mastership it was said that "the best talk in England" was at Campion Hall. His presence attracted visits by leading philosophers, politicians, historians and poets. The scholar-priest was also an influential patron of artists.

Most of Father d'Arcy's early books were on Catholic topics, but from the mid-1930s they ranged widely. They included "Communism and Christianity," "Facing the People" and "Facing the Truth." Perhaps his best known books were "The Mind and Heart of Love," written in 1943, and "The Sense of History, Science and Sacred," which came out in 1950.

Bohemian artist Augustus John did Father d'Arcy's portrait, showing him as a thin, almost emaciated figure with finely chiseled features and silvery hair.

Father d'Arcy entered a hospital for tests and treatment early this year.

Klara Rotzchild

BUDAPEST, Nov. 21 (Reuters).—Klara Rotzchild, 74, Eastern Europe's best-known designer of haute-couture fashion, has died here "under tragic circumstances"—a phrase normally used in Hungary to indicate suicide—her family reported. She was said to have a painful infection of her jaw.

Miss Rotzchild, who built her reputation here and in Paris before World War II, was awarded the Order of Labor when she retired in the early 1970s.

In the 1960s, Hungarian authorities had recognized the potential of her skills for earning Western hard currency, and she was put in charge of 2 state-owned Budapest salons, which operated under her name. One of her most prominent customers and a personal friend was Yugoslav President Tito's wife, Jovanka.

Henri Massot

PARIS, Nov. 21 (Reuters).—Henri Massot, 73, former director-general of the daily newspaper France-Soir, died here Friday, members of his family said.

Mr. Massot held key positions at Paris-Press, which he founded after World War II, and at the French news agency, Agence France-Presse. He became director-general of France-Soir in 1965 and retired last year.

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Carter May Pick a Record Number of Women

By Constance K. DanVim

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (UPI).—President-elect Jimmy Carter will appoint unprecedented numbers of women to top-level positions in his administration, according to the women who have advised him on various issues and worked in professional posts in his campaign organization.

Sources close to the transition team, the group in charge of putting together the new administration, feel that as many as 35 per cent of the top jobs may go to women, chosen from more than 8,000 resumes gathered by Carter workers in the last few months. Of the Ford administration's 1,500 top appointees, 3 per cent are women.

During the campaign, Mr. Carter made what Mary King, Mr. Carter's adviser on health and other issues, has described as a "concerted effort" to find qualified women for his administration. Last June, Mr. Carter formed the Committee of 513 Per Cent, so-named, he said, because that is the percentage of women in the U.S. population. Miss King was named national director of the committee.

Women's Organizations

The panel is composed of more than 130 advisers, most of them people who head organizations of women as diverse as the National Organization for Women and the Campfire Girls. Also involved were Gloria Steinem, Pamela Harriman, philanthropist Mary Lasker, United Auto Workers vice-president Odessa Komer and all 14 Democratic congresswomen.

Many of the women on the committee were general policy advisers as well. Those contacted felt that statements were taken as seriously as those of the male advisers with whom they sat in session.

After the Carter nomination, the Democratic National Committee diverted many volunteers to staff an office called Talent Bank. This collected the resumes of more than 3,000 "highly qualified" women, according to volunteers, and fed their qualifications into a computer.

The resumes were solicited from applications mailed out to a roster of women compiled by the advisers and other top women in the Carter camp. Mrs. Harriman called the eight women she has recommended "spectacular," but declined to identify them.

Substantial Numbers

Citing President-elect Carter's often repeated promise to "appoint substantial numbers of women to my administration," top women in all the Carter organizations seem to have had some part in Talent Bank. They agree that Talent Bank's main goal is to assure that "never again can a politician say that there aren't enough qualified women to appoint to top positions."

At a news conference last Monday, Mr. Carter said that there are 6,000 to 7,000 names in a computer that will be used to sort possible appointees. If the same computer is being used for all those considered, nearly half those names could be women.

A Talent Bank worker explained that resumes from women were being coded so that they could be called up on the computer in two different ways. One code would call up all resumes applicable when sex is the major determinant of who will get a particular job. The other code would call up resumes of persons with a particular skill, regardless of sex, with that skill being the determinant of who will get the job.

The head of operations at the transition team is a woman, Barbara Blum, though its nominal head, Jack Watson, is a man. Mr. Watson told the Women's

Democratic Club Thursday that the complete transition staff will be 35 to 38 per cent women on the professional level.

Carter supporters believe that his commitment to women is philosophical rather than political. "Deserving talented women do not get ahead naturally in our society," said Prof. Ruth Morgan, who teaches political science at Brandeis University. She took leave from her work to serve on 513 and the campaign's foreign affairs task force. She is "heartened" by what she

feels is a conscious effort to see that more women are appointed. When the Committee of 513 Per Cent got under way, position papers regarding 11 aspects of women's rights were distributed to women's groups and female elected officials and executives across the country.

In them, Mr. Carter stated that he intends to see the Equal Rights Amendment passed while he is president. The papers advocate new legislation in the areas of Social Security, credit, probation and divorce.

Trade Union Group Makes Survey

Job Bias Against Women Is Found in Eu

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Nov. 21 (UPI).—Western European governments, according to a trade union document just published here, are failing to draw on great reserves of women workers and are exploiting those women who have found jobs.

Produced by the European Trade Union Confederation, the 180-page report published here last week makes dismal reading for those who might have thought the age of sexual equality has arrived.

The confederation represents 15 countries, in which 44 million women work. The 15 include all nine members of the European Economic Community.

Despite the EEC's Treaty of Rome injunction of equal pay, and the existence of equal-pay legislation in most of the non-EEC members of the confederation, women are still badly treated in these countries, the report finds.

Although the number of women joining the work force is continually growing in all the countries, the report said there is still underemployment of women and greater unemployment among women than among their male colleagues. In addition, there are considerable regional disparities in the success of women in getting and holding jobs.

Some 40 per cent of women in the Paris area have work, it said, whereas only 26 per cent of the women in the French Mediterranean region have jobs.

In France, the participation of women in the economy is dependent—as elsewhere—on the job opportunities offered them. Unemployment in France is estimated at over 2 million. This means that in order to allow Frenchwomen to work everywhere in the country in the same proportion as in Paris 2,000,000 new jobs would have to be created for them.

A similar number of jobs should be created in Italy, says the report, which points out that of 28 million Italian women, only 5 million have work. This contrasts with a male population of 26 million, 14 million of whom are working.

The report gives two examples of differing rates of female employment in different regions: In Lombardy, 30 per cent of women have jobs, in Sicily 18 per cent.

The Trade Union Confederation finds that in Ireland the marriage of a woman worker is frequently the cause of dismissal or forced resignation. Although elsewhere in Western Europe

there is a steady increase in the percentage of married women among women workers, Ireland is at the bottom of the list in this respect with 12.5 per cent. This contrasts with the next country, Luxembourg, which has 48.5 per cent.

All the other EEC countries have higher proportions, culminating with Britain, which has 67.2 per cent of married women among women workers.

Throughout the world some 28 per cent of women are economically active, according to the report. The percentage varies considerably from one European country to another, it says. In Spain, for instance, only 12 per

cent of women have jobs in Sweden, the place rather than of the female population, to the report.

In Switzerland, the co-statistic is given as 44, while in Norway 33.3, of women have paid jobs in the Netherlands the 36 per cent.

The report finds that a country like Britain is a sex discrimination, as women frequently receive career choice training, social influences that that a woman's place is home and that her wage should not be more than

that of men. The report also indicates that together and breaking in marriage may prevent marriages and spare some from unhappiness later, "can't draw that conclusion," Clatworthy said.

"Living together" is a whole new set of problems they wouldn't have had had gotten married in the place," she said.

Prof. Clatworthy said that she had begun to believe the "living together" hypothesis was a beneficial step in the step process.

Now, however, she said, "I believe it may be a harmful thing, especially for women."

"We notice that when break up the women are likely to maintain problems relationship than the men explained. On the other our data showed that the women who live-in is better than the men. It is that they complained at more frequently."

Average of 5 Years

The remaining 38 per cent of the couples interviewed had not lived together before marriage and had been married an average of five years. It was the first marriage for all of them, but 50 per cent had sexual relations with their spouses before marriage.

The findings do not support the hypothesis that a period of living together before marriage better helps to select a compatible mate or aids in adjustment to marriage," Prof. Clatworthy said in an interview.

She said the study indicated that couples who had not lived together before marriage were "just a little bit happier and more successful. There were fewer divorces."

The differences in the couples chosen were not significant, she said. All of them had basically the same problems but those who had not lived together first were higher on all scales, more involved and happier.

Those couples, she said, "seemed to express a greater feeling of happiness and commitment and more pleasure with their partner than did the live-in couples."

Prof. Clatworthy said an explanation is that living together tests the romance and mystery out of marriage.

"Rummy Nose"

"For instance, you find out living with somebody just how often they do have those stinky attacks and runny nose," she said. "Perhaps all we're seeing is the fact the first years of marriage have already been experienced with all these problems in the live-in couple. The couples who are not living together prior to marriage are still in sort of a romantic haze."

In another study last year, Prof. Clatworthy interviewed 40



Barbara Blum, transition team official.

Divorce Rate Found to Rise For Couples That Cohabit

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 21 (AP).—Couples who live together before marriage are likely to have happy and successful marriages, but couples who live apart until their wedding day, according to a university researcher.

"Practice doesn't make perfect," says Nancy Clatworthy, associate professor of sociology at Ohio State. Prof. Clatworthy interviewed 100 couples last year for a study which concluded that "living together is not a good prelude to marriage."

The couples interviewed, aged 18 to 35, were selected at random. Eighty per cent were undergraduate college students and 20 per cent were Columbus-area residents.

Sixty-five per cent had lived together for an average of 2 1/2 years before marrying and had been married for two years. Ten per cent of this group had been married and divorced before.

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China A-Fallon Is Drifting On North America

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (UPI).—Fallon from a Chinese explosion drifted over America from west to east without leaving early traces of contamination, officials said today.

Southern states said that snows in the Midwest might be some radioactive dust, but the environmental protection agency said the dust, altitude radiation cloud, falling from southern Canada across much of the north United States, was not a radioactive cloud that should most of it out over the ocean.

The leading edge of the active air mass blew in the Pacific over Washington State yesterday, the EPA said. "There was no detectable radioactivity on the coast," Washington State said.

Mooney, head of the state's environmental radiation program, said "We checked out our filter with a geiger counter and didn't show anything."

The radioactive air mass, caused by China's fourth largest nuclear test,

largest nuclear test,

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Volkswagenwerk AG

*in negotiations with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
has reached agreement on the location and
financing of assembly facilities in
Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania,
for its subsidiary
Volkswagen Manufacturing Corporation of America.*

*The undersigned assisted in the negotiations
and acted as financial advisor to Volkswagenwerk AG.*

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November 22, 1976

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Of NYSE List**

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This announcement appears solely for purposes of information.

November 19, 1976

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The Fed-Mart Corporation is issuing to its shareholders transferable rights to subscribe for additional shares of its Common Stock. Two Rights will be issued for each share held of record at the close of business on November 17, 1976, and three Rights are required to subscribe for each new share pursuant to the Basic Subscription Privilege. In addition, shareholders will be offered additional subscription privileges pursuant to the Step-up and Oversubscription Privileges, as more fully set forth in the Prospectus.

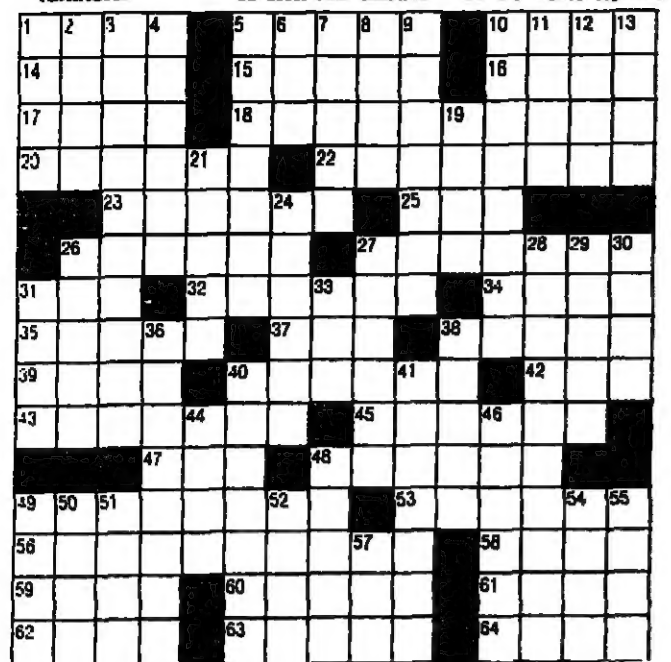
**The Subscription Offer will expire at 2:00 P.M., San Francisco Time
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During and after the subscription period, the Dealer-Manager may offer, at prices set from time to time by it, shares of Common Stock of the Company acquired by the Dealer-Manager, through the purchase and exercise of Rights or through the exercise of the Dealer-Manager's option to purchase Unsubscribed Shares, as more fully set forth in the Prospectus.

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 - Cozy sofa
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 - Tiny insects
 - Distilling vessel: Var.
 - Traipse
 - Filet
 - French river
 - Gift of gossip
 - Jubilee tree
 - Fjord
 - Units of loudness
 - Summer or club
 - New Guinea port
 - Repeating
 - Barrel and vital
 - Ovid's "Amatoria"
- DOWN**
- Humid
 - Prefix for poise or nox
 - Violin's big brother
 - Body of Jewish law
 - Interrogate, as an astronaut
 - Eskimo knife
 - Moon valley
 - European capital
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NICE...	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247
OSLO...	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256
PARIS...	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265
PRAGUE...	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274
ROME...	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283
SOFA...	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292
STOCKHOLM...	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301
TEHRAN...	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310
TEL AVIV...	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319
TUNIS...	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328
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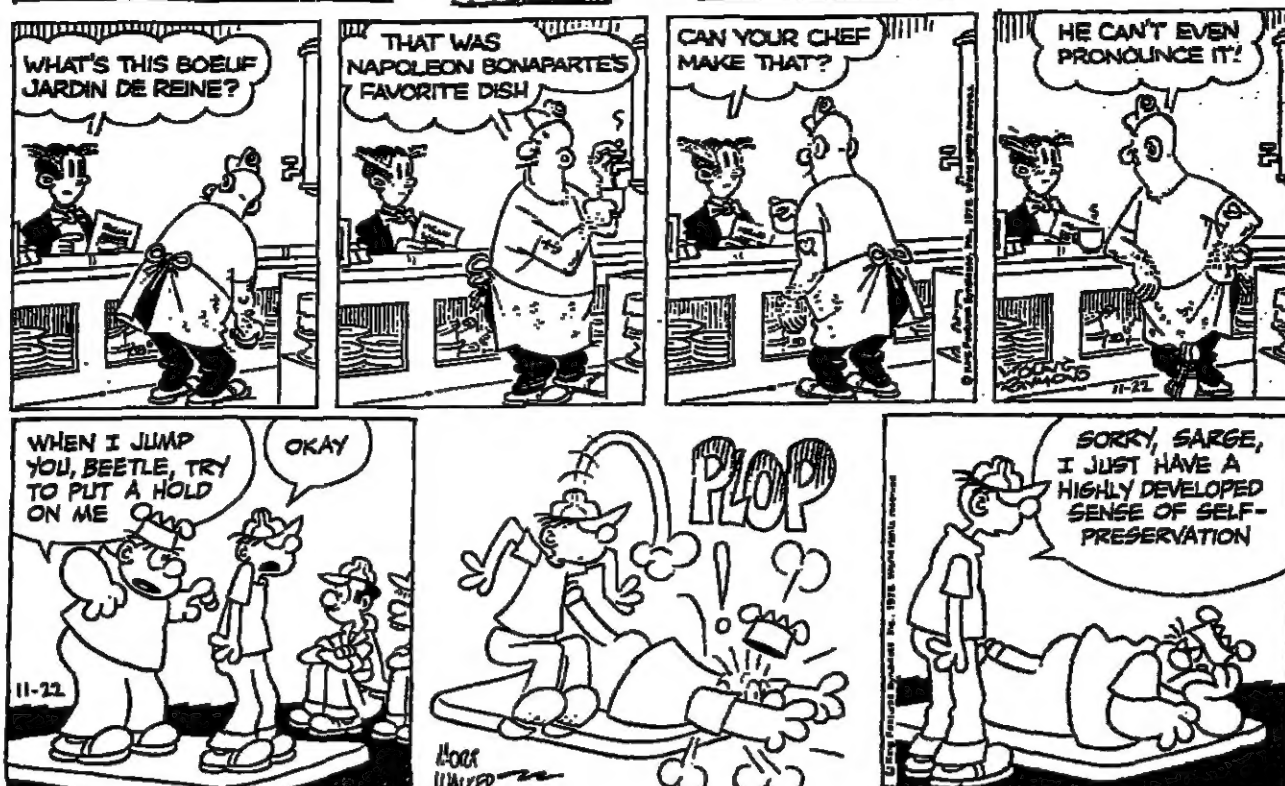
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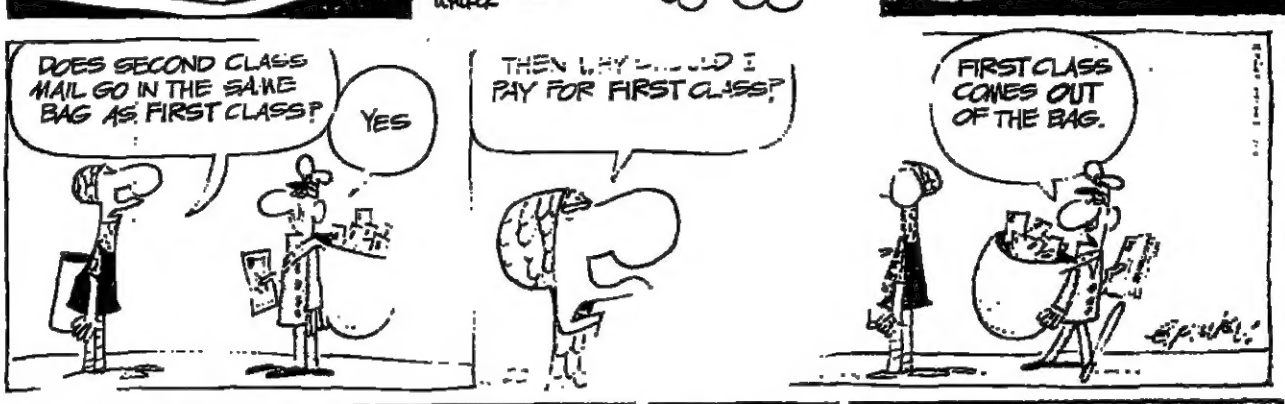
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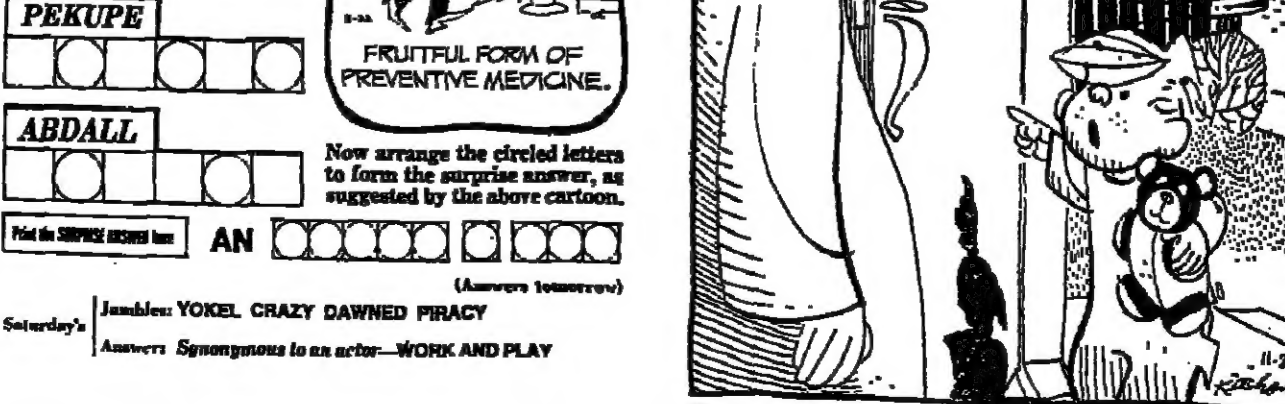
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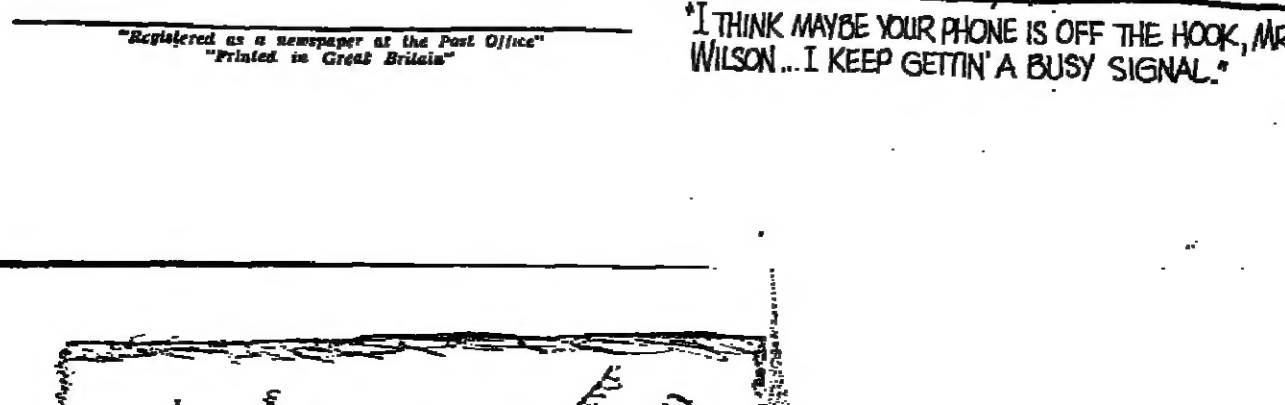
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BOOKS

TO KILL A COP

By Robert Daley. Crown. 325 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

Chief of Detectives Earl E. Schiele of the New York Police Department has a problem, and it is not the sensational, cold-blooded, grease-gunning down of two policemen that kicks off Robert Daley's novel "To Kill a Cop." No, the chief's problem is more, well, personal. Seems he took a couple of suits on the arm (or is it on the pad?) for himself and his son from the department store owner who wanted the chief to fix a shoplifting arrest of the department store owner's son. Schiele couldn't help but take the suits away and now the big shot has complained to the police commission, putting Schiele in line for criminal charges—not to mention the loss of his nice job that pays \$40,000 a year plus perks, such as a chauffeur-driven car that trails him around the town on his dates as well as official business.

Well, this endearing bit of human fallibility is a sample of the stuff that puts Robert Daley's novel a cut above the usual police story, in which the main dramatic tension involves the commissioner feeding off reporters with one hand while yelling at his men to solve the case quick or his honor will have his neck. Mr. Daley, who served as a deputy commissioner with the department, has made the politics in his novel considerably Byzantine, and in a way.

Schiele, who is not really a bad sort, and a good detective, manages to sidestep the worst criminal implications of his misconduct with some fancy footwork, but he still has to find the murderers because his neck is on the line.

The most pleasure in Daley's novel derives from his cynical insights into the murky intrigues of the police, as well as such problems as amorous malpractice, and such as the generally racist attitude of white cops like Schiele, who plays the cold-blooded grease man.

Walker and company very plausibly motivated, "To Kill a Cop" not only political thriller. But, comes to police procedure manual.

Richard Lingeman is reviewer for The New York Times.

Tutankhamen Sh

Opens in Washing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—An exhibition of artifacts from the tomb of Tutankhamen, a 3,000-year-old Egyptian pharaoh, is opening at the National Museum of Art in Washington.

The exhibition, which is the first of its kind in the United States, will show the tomb of Tutankhamen, a 3,000-year-old Egyptian pharaoh, is opening at the National Museum of Art in Washington.

CHESS

By Robert B

It was a strong finishing kick that gave the United States team first place in the 22d World Chess Olympiad in Haifa, Israel. Trailing the Netherlands by 2 1/2 points at the end of Round 8, we took 14 points out of the last 16 games while the Dutch took only 11. Thus we scraped through to victory by a half point.

Wobly and inconsistent in the early and middle rounds, the United States team thrived under pressure. Here are the individual results.

United States Team	W	L	D	Points
1. Byrne	5	1	4	14
2. Kavalek	3	2	3	9
3. Evans	5	0	4	10
4. Tarras	3	2	2	8
5. Lombardy	6	1	2	13
6. Commons	6	0	3	15

Kim Commons won the gold medal for the best score as second reserve; moreover, he had the highest winning percentage of any player in the Olympiad.

William Lombardy had the second highest score as first reserve, while Larry Evans turned in the third highest second-board score. Neither Lombardy nor Commons won a medal, but Evans, a gold medal winner in the previous Olympiad, played up to his usual tremendous form. Nevertheless, Kavalek produced several examples of incisive play.

In the Columbia-United States match, Oscar Castro confronted Kavalek with an unorthodox opening, but Kavalek pounced on it gleefully and put away a quick point.

Castro could have transposed into an old form of the Vienna Game with 4-N-Q3, but he impatiently aimed for a hybrid form of King's Gambit with 4-P-K3, allowing Kavalek the sharp counterattack 4...P-F3; 5-P-F4, 6-P-K5, N-K5 yielded Black a dangerous knight outpost.

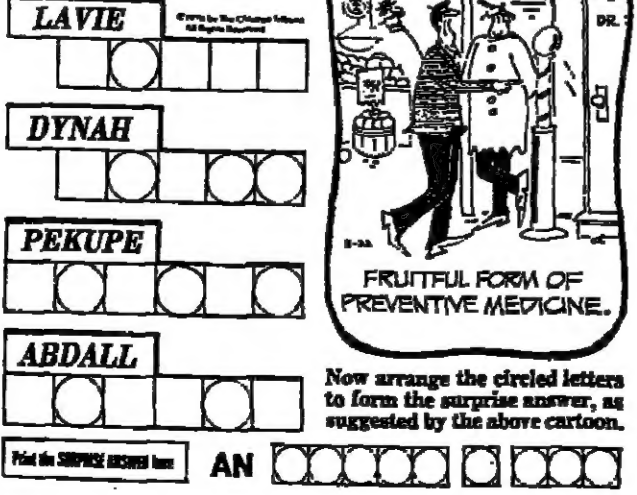
No Way to Strike Back

Kavalek's powerful 7...B-QB4! inhibited casting while threaten-

White	Black	White	Black
Castro	Kavalek	Castro	Kavalek
1 P-K3	P-K4	11 K-Q1	B-B4
2 B-N2	N-K3	12 N-B2	B-K3
3 P-K4	N-B3	13 Q-K3	B-R4
4 P-K3	P-F3	14 B-B5	N-N6
5 P-F4	P-K5	15 B-K2	Q-RP
6 P-K5	N-K5	16 N-K3	N-R7
7 N-K3	B-QB4	17 B-B2	B-K2
8 B-B1	N-Q5	18 N-N3	P-K3
9 P-K3	N-N6	19 P-K6	
10 Q-Q1	Q-R5ch	20 Redraws	

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answers: YOKEL, CRAZY, DAWNED, FRACY

Saturday's Jumble: Synonymous to an actor—WORK AND PLAY

Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office

Printed in Great Britain

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I THINK MAYBE YOUR PHONE IS OFF THE HOOK, MR. WILSON... I KEEP GETTIN' A BUSY SIGNAL."

